NUMB. 1412

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29. 1739.

N°. 1410.

MEN when they are disappointed are always angry. This leads me to believe, that Mr. *D'Anvers* and his Associates have lately received some very great Disappointment, for most angry they are; and, in my Conscience, I think a little distracted. From Men in such a Disposition, the most fretful Creature alive will not take it ill to receive Ill Names. In Regard therefore to his Paper of last *Saturday*, instead of taking Offence at the scurrilous Treatment therein given to all the Friends of the Administration, I shall only say, that I pity a Man engaged in such a Cause as is to be defended only in such a Manner; and which while it pretends to be the Cause of Liberty, visibly shews itself in another Light. Some Strokes, however, there are in that Paper, which, at first Sight, look like Argument; and therefore to these it may not be amiss to give some Answer.

In the first Place, I must express my Surprize at seeing Bishop *Burnet* quoted so respectfully, in a Paper wherein his Memory hath been so often and so grossly abused; and in the next Place my Amazement, at finding the Story of the *Kentish* Petition in 1701 apply'd to the present Times. One would imagine, that Mr. *D'Anvers* thought no-body was acquainted with that Petition but himself, or knew the Grounds on which it was presented: That Nobody had considered the Attempts lately made, or had compared them with that famous Petition. In fine, that Nobody knew thoroughly what past Forty Years ago, or what is now passing in *Great Britain*, but himself and those who dictate these Stories to him. Had not his Head been full of such Notions, he would never have trump'd up this Tale; which is as far removed from the Ways of his Party, as his own Conduct is from Loyalty or Good Manners.

In the Spring of the Year 1701, the People of *Britain* saw clearly that the Kingdom was in a very dangerous Condition; that all *Europe* was in Danger of being subdued either by the Arms or Arts of *France*; and that nothing could prevent these Mischiefs, but a vigorous and effectual Supply of his Majesty's Necessities by the Parliament then sitting. The King by a Message sent to the House of Commons then assembled, endeavour'd to quicken their Proceedings, but to little Purpose, on Account of an unreasonable Prosecution against some of his Ministers; which was most unjustly set on Foot, carried on with the greatest Malice, and ended in the most shameful Manner. This Delay, this Negligence, this unaccountable Coldness in the House at such a Time, and in spite of the King's Condescention, very justly alarmed the Nation. But what has this to do with the present Days? What Similitude is there between that Parliament and this? Or by what Logick can it be made out, that because the best Part of the People were dissatisfy'd with the divided, restless, and lukewarm House of Commons, who contented themselves with Addresses when the Time of Action was at hand, that therefore the People should be now displeased with a most wise, honest, and loyal House of Commons, who have zealously promoted whatsoever was necessary for his Majesty's carrying on effectually the present just and necessary War, and for his coming out of it with Honour? How shall we account for so odd a Parallel between the Parliaments in the First Place; and in the next, where shall we find any Likeness between the present Proceedings mentioned by Mr. *D'Anvers*, and those of the *Kentish* Gentlemen, with whom he has most preposterously compared them?

The Petition to which he refers was a wise and well-drawn Paper; and the very Title speaks it a reasonable and legal Thing. Thus it ran: *The Humble Petition of the Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Grand-Jury, and other Freeholders, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at* Maidstone, *the 29th of April, in the 13th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* William III. &c. The Prayer of the Petition was, 'We most humbly implore this Honourable House, to have Regard to the *Voice of the People*; that our Religion and Safety may be effectually provided for; that your Loyal Addresses 'may be turned into Bills of Supply; and that his 'most sacred Majesty (whose propitious and unblemish'd Reign over us, we pray God long to continue) may be enabled powerfully to assist his Allies before it is too late.' This Paper was sign'd by the *Deputy-Lieutenants*, upwards of *Twenty Justices* of the *Peace*, all the *Grand Jury*, and by many *Freeholders*. Can any Man say, that this was an unjust or unlawful Act in itself, when countenanc'd by the highest Authority? Did ever any Person who pretended to be a Friend to the present Government, alledge that it is illegal to *Petition* the House of Commons? Or can any Body who is able to read this Petition and some late Papers think them on a Par, either with Respect to the Subject-Matter, or the Authority given them by their respective Forms? If they cannot, to what End was this Tale told? Or to what Purpose Bishop *Burnet*'s Censure of the warm Proceedings of that House of Commons against those Gentlemen who presented this Petition foisted into the *Craftsman*?

The Gentlemen who were concern'd in drawing up and presenting this Petition, were sincerely attached to his Majesty, and earnestly desired to unite him and his Parliament. This was the End and Purpose of their Petition. Sure this is a very different Thing from endeavouring to divide the Parliament from the King, by insinuating groundless Suspicions of his Administration. The Stile of this Petition is easy, natural, and modest; becoming those who framed it, and no Way disrespectful to those unto whom it was presented. Whereas the Manner, Stile, and Matter of some other Papers, is rude, imperious, and ever threatning; which certainly makes a mighty Difference. Besides, the Whole of this Matter spring from the Prime Gentry of a great County, was prosecuted openly at the Quarter-Sessions, by the Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices, and Grand-Jury, with the Concurrence of the Freeholders present; which is quite a different Thing from some Practices I could mention, if my Respect even for the most inconsiderable Boroughs of the Kingdom did not transcend the Regard which Mr. *D'Anvers* and his Faction have for the Legislature in general. Their Scurrility is as little a Temptation as it can be a Precedent for me. I have stated the Fact fairly and truly; and if, after this, any Man living can think it for the *Craftsman*'s Purpose, let him. I do not pretend to work Miracles; to restore Sight to the Blind, or to make People wise, whom God has made otherwise.

That I may not be oblig'd to resume this dirty Work again hastily, I shall take notice of the two last Productions of Mr. *Common Sense*. *Saturday* the 15th he was out of Humor with Building and Planting. If Gentlemens Country Seats fell to Ruin, if they cut down their Timber, and took no Thought of the Welfare of their Families and their Tenants, there would be just Cause to complain, and Mr. *Common Sense* would be sure to let us hear of them. But because this is not the Case, because Men of Fortune do now what they ever did, because Members of Parliament do not chuse to live in Hogsties, or content themselves with old Orchards, this Man is out of Humour. For my part, I believe the Author of *Common Sense* is a very peevish Creature. This Paper is a Proof of it. For must not a Man be splenetick to the highest Degree whom the Prosperity of his Country can put into a violent Passion? If on seeing a Hackney Writer well-dress'd, an arch Fellow had said, This Man, tho' a Malecontent, is rigg'd out at the Expence of the Ministry; he bought that Wig from the Profits of a Pamphlet against the Excise; he stock'd himself with Linnen on the Dispute about the Prince's Allowance; bought the Suit on his Back out of the Fruits of the Convention; and has Tick for another on the Credit of the Place Bill; I should have thought this severe enough to have drawn down such a Paper; but to be so very angry merely because Writing has not yet produced a House and Gardens, is out of Time and out of Character, argues Want of Patience, as well as Want of good Manners, nay what's worse, seems to me to argue an Apprehension that the House and Gardens will be still a long while a coming? But who can help this? If Patriotism won't find these Things; if Murmuring won't force 'em from other People; why really 'tis a hard Case! and tho' it really may be excusable, I doubt it will avail little. And so much for that *Common Sense*.

The next, that is last *Saturday*'s Paper, is a decent and delicate Comparison between the Proceedings of Parliament, and the Conduct of Messieurs *Rich* and *Fleetwood*, with whose Concerns the Author shews a thorough Acquaintance, and talks very learnedly of Affairs behind the Scenes. I cannot help thinking, that as fond as some People are of Wit, if they would now and then suffer themselves to think a little, they would alter their Conduct, and not expose the Party whom they pretend to serve in so open and so glaring a Manner. Mr. *D'Anvers* is canting forth his publick-spirited Lectures, and amidst a hundred seditious Insinuations, prays most solemnly for the Success of his Majesty's Arms. His Clerk, Mr. *Common Sense*, instead of saying *Amen*, turns the publick Affairs into Ridicule, makes a Jest of the Nation's Affairs, and makes a Farce of the War. Are not these hopeful Signs of the Zeal and Loyalty of these worthy People? Can any Man doubt after this of the Sincerity of their Protestations, or entertain the least Question of their upright Meaning, when they are next in the praying Disposition? Hath not all their publick and private Behaviour answer'd admirably the Assurances they gave us before the War was proclaim'd, that they would concur heartily for the promoting such Measures as were necessary to the Honour and Safety of the Nation? Have not these hopeful Scribes fulfilled to the utmost the Vow of Unanimity which the Godfather of the Faction solemnly made in its Name? I protest I cannot help wond'ring at the Infatuation these Men are under. They are daily complaining of the Want of publick Spirit; and in the same Breath they shew the narrowest Spirit themselves that ever disgrac'd human Mind. They say, that Virtue, Probity and Patriotism are laugh'd out o' Doors, and affect to cry at the very Thoughts: Presently, like Farce after Tragedy, they make it their Business to ridicule those Virtues themselves, to place the most serious Affairs in the most ridiculous Lights, and to play the Merry-Andrews, tho' a Minute before they were as grave as Censors. What they think of themselves I know not; but if the People of *Great Britain* can possibly think that such Folks as these have any real Concern for their Religion, Government, Liberties, or Properties, they must be infatuated too. For my part, I do not suspect any such thing; but on the contrary, am thoroughly persuaded that the People are wise enough to despise these Fooleries, and those who support such miserable Actors.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Constantinople, Nov. 8. N. S.

WE have positive Advices here, that Kouli Kan made himself Master of all the Dominions of the Great Mogul, and seiz'd his immense Treasure; tho' by Virtue of a Treaty, he had restor'd him to the entire Possession of all his Country, except some Provinces which he had reserv'd for himself. It was believ'd at first, that Kouli Kan had replac'd him on the Throne from a Principle of pure Generosity and Magnanimity; but we are since inform'd by an Account of the most important Transactions in those Parts, that the said pretended Magnanimity was only a Feint, and that Kouli Kan perceiving he could not compass his End by Force, employ'd Craft. The Relation we have had of it is in Substance this:

'After Kouli Kan had in March last defeated the numerous Army of the Great Mogul, he pursued his Victory with all the Vigour possible, and took several Places that were most within his Reach; but as he had a great many others still to take, as his Troops were very much diminish'd by the several Battles they had been engag'd in, and as the Gr. Mogul tho' defeated had still a good After-game to play, he judg'd it for his Interest to propose a Treaty of Peace to the Indian Monarch, and for this End employ'd Saduc Kan, a Subject of the Great Mogul who had suffer'd himself to be brib'd by Kouli Kan, and who the better to conceal his Treason suffer'd himself to be taken in a sham Attack.'

'This

'This Traitor was sent to the Gr. Mogul, to whom he declar'd, that Kouli Kan desir'd to get nothing by his Victories but two or three Provinces; and that he consented to leave the Indian Monarch in the full Enjoyment of his Dominions on the Payment of a certain Sum for the Expences of his Return, &c. The Gr. Mogul accepted of those Offers, and the Treaty was concluded accordingly. Not many Days after, the Indian Monarch gave a grand Entertainment to Kouli Kan, who was resolv'd to treat him in his Turn. The Mogul was very loth to come to it, but Sadue Kam and some others, who had preconcerted the Plot, press'd him so much to go, that at last he consented. The Dinner was scarce over but Kouli Kan caus'd the Great Mogul to be arrested with all his Retinue, and immediately after sent 20000 Men, who treacherously made themselves Masters of Deli the Capital of the Kingdom. Those Troops having a Quarrel not long after with the Inhabitants of this City, the latter kill'd 400 of his Men, at which Kouli Kan was so exasperated that he immediately sent other Troops to Deli, with Orders to put all the Inhabitants to the Sword.'

'These Orders were executed with so much Cruelty and Inhumanity, that in two Days time near 200000 People of both Sexes and all Ages were left dead upon the Place, not to speak of the Plunder and the Demolition and Burning of two Thirds of the City. This Massacre was committed the Beginning of April, since that time Kouli Kan has extended his Conquests as far as possibly he could, and 'tis even said, that he has made himself Master of Surat; but on the other hand we hear, that the Grandees of the Mogul Kingdom are assembling their Forces to take Revenge for the treacherous Practices against their King,' &c.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Dec. 27. Wind E. by S. Remains in the Downs the Dutch Ship from East-India.

'The Young Burchard, John Lalman, from Bremen for London, is ashore on the Black Tail, but 'are in Hopes of saving Ship and Cargo.'

Gravesend, Dec. 27. Pass'd by the Golden Heart, Melick, and the Hamburgh Exchange, Plahn, both from Hamburgh.

Arrived at several Ports

At Amsterdam, the Five Brothers, Langerap, from Gottenburgh.

At Seville, the Phenix, Lovis Vander Buschee, from Dunkirk.

LONDON.

They write from Vienna, that at a great Conference lately held there in the Emperor's Presence upon the Affair of the Velt Marshal Count Seckendorf, it was resolv'd, that the said General, upon making a certain Acknowledgment to be drawn up by the Council of War and approv'd of by the Emperor, shall be restor'd to all his Offices, Dignities, and Honours, and keep the Government of Phillipsburgh with his Regiment of Foot.

Letters of the 3d Inst. N. S from Madrid say, that two Spanish Men of War are sail'd from Galicia with 2000 Men to reinforce some of the Garisons in New Spain.

On Thursday last, his Majesty in Council was pleas'd to prick the following Sheriffs for the Year ensuing, viz.

Berks.] Robert Lee, Esq.
Bedford.] John Frenklin of Great Barford, Esq.
Bucks] Thomas James Selby of Wavindon, Esq.
Cambridge and Huntingdon.] John Cole of Tentor, Esq.
Cheshire.] John Spencer of Huntingdon, Esq;
Cumberland] Richard Cook of Commerton, Esq.
Derby] Godfrey Clark of Chilcot, Esq.
Devon.] John Luscombe of Combe Royal, Esq.
Dorset] Thomas Dibbin, Esq.
Essex.] Mark Wynn, Esq.
Gloucester.] Edward Rogers of Newent, Esq.
Hereford.] Luttley Barnaby, Esq.
Hertford.] William Shaw, Esq.
Kent.] John Smith of Lee, Esq.
Leicester] William Newland, Esq.
Lincoln.] Richard Popteville, Esq.
Monmouth] Postponed.
Norfolk] Henry Negus, Esq
Northampton] Postponed.
Northumberland] George Shafto de la Vall of Barington, Esq.
Nottingham.] Postponed.
Oxford] Philip Powes, Esq.
Rutland] Postponed.
Shropshire.] Richard Stainder of Pepper-hill, Esq.
Somersetshire.] John Bruckdale, Esq.
Southampton] Thomas Missing of Stubington, Esq.
Stafford.] Theodore William Inge, Esq.
Suffolk] Millicut Edgar, Esq.
Surrey.] William Browning of Bermondsey-street, Esq.
Sussex.] John Payne, Esq.
Warwickshire.] William Dilk, Esq.
Wiltshire] Edward Mortimore, Esq.
Worcestershire] Richard Rebarts, Esq.
Yorkshire.] Sir Samuel Armytage, Bart.

Yesterday died in Pallmall, John Hollings, Esq; Son of the late Dr. Hollings, who was Physician to his Majesty.

Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to appoint William Parker, Esq; to be a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Foot commanded by General St. Clair.

Last Thursday Night died at her House in Hattongarden, Mrs. Hays, a Widow Gentlewoman, said to have died worth 100000 l

Yesterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 2950, 1000 l. No. 10574, 500 l. No 41212, 36918, 63043, 17189, each 100 l. No. 5562, 27956, 19449, 31911, 55531, 47021, 58479, 50962, 22307, 29586, 8442, 34267, each 50 l

The same Day one Elizabeth Allen was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by Justice Manley, for picking a Man's Pocket of Half a Guinea and some Silver.

On Wednesday Nathaniel Jewester, and George Stringer a Pawnbroker, were committed to New Prison by Col. De Veil, on the Oath of Mr. Henry Williams, a Salesman in Monmouth-street. The First for feloniously stealing some Wearing Apparel out of his Shop; and the other for feloniously receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen.

Late on Thursday Night last Christopher Dugden, a Chairman, was committed to the Gatehouse by the same Gentleman, for audaciously Assaulting the Serjeant of the Guard, and one of the Centinels on his Post at Drury-Lane Playhouse, one of which he had the Impudence to strike, and to collar the other, for refusing to admit his Chair to stand in a Place contrary to their Orders; upon which he attempted to drag the Centinel off his Post to fight him

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	10	25	Evening 10 57

Bank Stock 139. India 159. South Sea 97 1 half. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 110 Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 95 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 4l. 7 s. to 8 s. Prem. South Sea ditto —— Bank Circulation 2 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 7 l. 6 s.

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